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art; and the values involved in the control over nature and social conditions.

The child in entering into his heritage of ideas and methods should have the emotional response which the boy has in a primitive community when he has been initiated into the mysteries and the social code of the group of which he has become a citizen. We have a few remainders of this emotional response, in the confirmation or conversion and entrance into the church, in the initiation into the fraternity, and in the passage from apprenticeship into the union. But the complexities of our social life, and the abstract intellectual character of the ideas which society uses have made it increasingly difficult to identify the attainment of the equipment of a man with the meaning of manhood and citizenship.

Conventional ceremonies at the end of the period of education will never accomplish this. And we have to further recognize that our education extends for many far beyond the adolescent period to which this emotional response naturally belongs. What our schools can give must be given through the social consciousness of the child as that consciousness develops. It is only as the child recognizes a social import in what he is learning and doing that moral education can be given.

I have sought to indicate that the process of schooling in its barest form can not be successfully studied by a scientific psychology unless that psychology is social, *i. e.*, unless it recognizes that the processes of acquiring knowledge, of giving attention, of evaluating in emotional terms must be studied in their relation to selves in a social consciousness. So far as education is concerned, the child does not become social by learning. He must be social in order to learn.

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#### STATISTICS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

THE accompanying table shows the enrollment during the winter semester (1909-10) at the universities of the German Empire, at all of the Swiss universities except Neuchâtel, and at several of the Austrian and Hungarian universities, the figures having been furnished in each instance by an officer of the institution concerned. The division into the four traditional faculties of theology, law, medicine and philosophy has been adhered to, no attempt being made to subdivide the last mentioned faculty into the two groups—(a) philosophy, philology and history, (b) mathematics and the natural sciences—represented at most of the institutions in the list. Nor has any attempt been made to provide special categories for dentistry, pharmacy, forestry, agriculture, etc., the custom being to include dentistry under medicine (or philosophy) and the other subjects under philosophy.

It will be seen from the table that 58,342 students were in attendance at the German universities, 93.5 per cent. of these being men and 6.5 per cent. women. The matriculated students constituted 90.8 per cent. of the grand total and the auditors 9.2 per cent. Of the matriculated students 96.5 per cent. were men and only 3.5 per cent. women, there being practically no women enrolled in theology and only a few in law, the great majority being found in philosophy. Of the auditors, on the other hand, no less than 36.3 per cent. were women—Göttingen, Greifswald, Königsberg, Marburg, Rostock, Strassburg and Würzburg all having more female than male auditors. Almost one half (49.4 per cent.) of the matriculated students are enrolled in the faculty of philosophy, law coming next with 21.9 per cent., then medicine with 21.1 per cent., and finally theology with 7.6 per cent.

INSTITUTIONS [Winter Semester, 1909-10]	Matriculated Students											Auditors			Grand Total		
	THEOL- OGY		LAW		MEDI- CINE		PHILO- SOPHY		ALL FACULTIES			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total						
A—German																	
Berlin	364	3	2506	6	1499	147	4241	476	8610	632	9242	724	353	1077	9334	985	10319
Bonn	403		806	1	354	16	1901	117	3464	134	3598	171	111	282	3635	245	3880
Breslau	349		560		396	18	970	66	2275	84	2359	205	195	400	2480	279	2759
Erlangen	139		247		282	12	436	7	1104	19	1123	42	22	64	1146	41	1187
Freiburg	218		409	6	681	37	773	43	2081	86	2167	91	47	138	2172	133	2305
Giessen	70		165	3	310	21	679	13	1224	37	1261	93	59	152	1317	96	1413
Göttingen	117		431	1	252	10	1270	149	2070	160	2230	55	57	112	2125	217	2342
Greifswald	118		205		209	2	385	38	917	40	957	50	51	101	967	91	1058
Halle	306	1	453		324	8	1283	18	2366	27	2393	179	88	267	2545	115	2660
Heidelberg	62		399	6	463	50	868	86	1792	142	1934	103	52	155	1895	194	2089
Jena	43		282	1	303	10	868	13	1496	24	1520	67	52	119	1563	76	1639
Kiel	48		442		498	9	640	9	1631	18	1649	61	49	110	1692	67	1759
Königsberg	80		308	1	332	15	602	30	1322	46	1368	98	110	208	1420	156	1576
Leipzig	347		899		746		2769		4702	59	4761	755	114	869	5457	173	5630
Marburg	118	1	434		335	8	953	29	1840	38	1878	14	31	45	1854	69	1923
München	177		1423	8	2075	73	2884	102	6559	183	6742	375	204	579	6934	387	7321
Münster	313		443		215	3	881	46	1852	49	1901	121	45	166	1973	94	2067
Rostock	49		62		171	1	422	2	704	3	707	27	36	63	731	39	770
Strassburg	209		409	2	364	13	985	13	1967	28	1995	66	122	188	2033	150	2183
Tübingen	427		367		298	10	645	13	1737	23	1760	75	68	143	1812	91	1903
Würzburg	86		297		609	8	422	2	1414	10	1424	48	87	135	1462	97	1559
Total	4048		11585		11187		26149		51127	1842	52969	3420	1953	5373	54547	3795	58342
B—Austrian (incl. Hungarian)																	
Budapest	86		3619		1814	63	967	134	6486	197	6683	731	65	796	7217	262	7479
Czernowitz	131		573		—		152	9	856	9	865	122	67	189	978	76	1054
Innsbruck	337		266		213		186		1002		1002	174	51	225	1176	51	1227
Klausenburg			1497		321		298				2116			191			2307
Krakau	86		1307		446	48	701	182	2540	230	2770	232	209	441	2772	439	3211
Wien	219		3418		1791	77	1880	194	7308	271	7579	1579	422	2001	8887	693	9580
C—Swiss																	
Basel	54		59		188	7	347	14	648	21	669	52	61	113	700	82	782
Bern	48		403	3	548	224	627	118	1626	345	1971	358	178	536	1984	523	2507
Freiburg	235		124		—		237	8	596	8	604	39	81	120	635	89	724
Genève	23		253	19	252	372	298	235	826	626	1452	136	327	463	962	953	1915
Lausanne	14		147	12	164	159	365	103	690	274	964	117	152	269	807	426	1233
Zürich	29		276	13	355	191	496	114	1156	318	1474	208	193	401	1364	511	1875

In point of total attendance (matriculated students and auditors) the German institutions rank as follows: (1) Berlin, (2) München, (3) Leipzig, (4) Bonn, (5) Breslau, (6) Halle, (7) Göttingen, (8) Freiburg, (9) Strassburg, (10) Heidelberg, (11) Münster, (12) Marburg, (13) Tübingen, (14) Kiel, (15) Jena, (16) Königsberg, (17) Würzburg, (18) Giessen, (19) Erlangen, (20) Greifswald and (21)

Rostock. It should be remembered that the summer semester (1909) is not included in the figures, and also that several institutions, notably those located in the pleasantly situated smaller towns, have a larger attendance in the summer than in the winter. If the matriculated students only are considered, Halle would change places with Breslau, and Würzburg with Königsberg. The University of Tübingen leads in

the number of theological students, with Bonn, Berlin, Breslau and Leipzig following in the order named. In law the order is Berlin, München, Leipzig, Bonn and Breslau; in medicine München, Berlin, Leipzig, Freiburg and Würzburg, and in philosophy, Berlin, München, Leipzig, Bonn and Göttingen. Berlin attracts the most matriculated women, followed by München, Göttingen, Heidelberg and Bonn, whereas in the total number of female students, including auditors, Berlin is followed by München, Breslau, Bonn and Göttingen. The largest numbers of auditors are found at Berlin, Leipzig, München, Breslau and Bonn, in the order named.

Vienna is by far the largest of the Austrian universities, being surpassed in point of attendance only by Berlin among the German institutions, while the largest Swiss institution is the University of Bern, this being followed by Genève, Zürich, Lausanne, Basel, Freiburg and Neuchâtel. The Universities of Czernowitz and Freiburg (Switzerland) have no medical faculties. The percentage of matriculated women students at the Swiss universities (22.3 per cent.) is much higher than that (3.5 per cent.) at the German institutions, while with the exception of Bern and Zürich the Swiss universities all attract more female than male auditors.

If we compare the attendance at the German universities during the winter semester of 1909-10 with that of 1893-94,<sup>1</sup> we shall find that the number of matriculated students has more than doubled during this period, the gain being one of 113 per cent., *i. e.*, from 27,424 to 58,342. There were almost as many students enrolled in the faculty of philosophy alone

this year as there were in all four faculties sixteen years ago, and almost as many students of medicine in 1893-94 as there were of philosophy in that year. The number of law students was exceeded by that of medical students sixteen years ago, whereas to-day the condition is reversed. The number of students of theology has shrunk from 4,587 to 4,048 during the period under consideration, or from 16.7 per cent. to 7.6 per cent. of the total number of matriculated students enrolled. The number of law students has increased from 7,024 to 11,585, but the percentage has dropped from 25.6 per cent. to 21.9 per cent., while in the case of the students of medicine there has been an actual increase from 7,856 to 11,187 accompanied by a decrease in percentage from 28.7 per cent. to 21.1 per cent. The number of students under the faculty of philosophy has more than tripled during the sixteen-year period under review, the percentage increase being one from 29 per cent. to 49.4 per cent. There may be some discrepancies in the classification of students of veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and the like, as between 1893-94 and 1909-10, but they are not likely to be of sufficient moment to affect the general situation.

There has also been a marked change in the relative position of the various German universities since 1893-94. Leaving auditors out of consideration, the institutions in the year mentioned ranked as follows from the standpoint of attendance: (1) Berlin, (2) München, (3) Leipzig, (4) Halle, (5) Würzburg, (6) Bonn, (7) Breslau, (8) Tübingen, (9) Erlangen, (10) Freiburg, (11) Heidelberg, (12) Strassburg, (13) Marburg, (14) Göttingen, (15) Greifswald, (16) Königsberg, (17) Jena, (18) Giessen, (19) Kiel, (20) Rostock and (21) Münster, the last mentioned institution possessing no law and medical schools

<sup>1</sup>The 1893-94 figures are based on the reports of the various institutions in volume 4 (1894-95) of *Minerva*.

in 1894. The only university that shows a decrease in the attendance of matriculated students this year as against 1894 is Würzburg, and there the loss is very slight, from 1,442 to 1,424. The largest gains in actual number of students have been made by Berlin, München, Bonn, Leipzig, Münster and Göttingen, in the order named, while the largest relative (percentage) increases have been registered by Münster, Kiel, Göttingen, Bonn, Giessen, Jena and Marburg. It is interesting to note that there are three large cities in the first group, and not one in the second, so that we may say, speaking broadly, that the institutions located in the smaller cities have experienced a greater *relative* gain than those in the large cities, while, on the other hand, the universities of Berlin, München and Leipzig alone have to their credit 37 per cent. of the gain in actual number of matriculated students made at all of the institutions together since 1894.

The following figures taken from the second volume of the report of the commissioner of education for the year ended

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE  
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY, LAW  
AND MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

	1908- 1909	1907- 1908	1899- 1900	1889- 1890	1879- 1880	1869- 1870
Theology	10,218	9,583	8,009	7,013	5,242	3,254
Law	18,553	18,069	12,516	4,518	3,134	1,653
Medicine (incl. homeopathic)	22,158	22,787	25,213	15,484	11,929	6,194

June 30, 1909, may be of interest. They illustrate the growth of the professional schools of theology, law and medicine in our own country, and it will be seen that, contrary to the conditions in Germany, theology does not show a loss, whereas medicine, on the other hand, exhibits an increase when compared with 1890, but a decrease since 1900; law has made constant and rapid progress. Unfortunately no figures

for the school of philosophy are available for the United States. In comparing the American with the German figures, it should also be borne in mind that the general standards for admission to professional courses of study in Germany are much higher than they are in our own country.

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#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. H. T. RICKETTS, of the University of Chicago, who has been in Mexico conducting research into the etiology of typhus fever, has died from that disease.

DR. JOHN TROWBRIDGE, who retires this year from the active duties of his chair at Harvard University, has been appointed honorary director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI, emeritus professor of the diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, celebrates his eightieth birthday on May 6. On April 23, exercises were held at the Mount Sinai Hospital in his honor. A bronze bust was presented to the hospital by the medical and surgical staff, and a new library named in his honor was given by the board of directors. At a dinner given the same evening by the trustees of the German Hospital announcement was made that the new children's ward which Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer has given to the hospital will be known as "The Dr. Abraham Jacobi Division for Children."

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE has been elected a foreign member of the Royal Danish Society of Sciences, Copenhagen.

SIR THOMAS BARLOW has been elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in succession to Sir Douglas Powell.

PROFESSOR R. B. OWENS, recently professor of electrical engineering in McGill University, has been appointed secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.